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Post Office Dept.

Government  
Publications

# POST OFFICE PROGRESS

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

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POST OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 2.

October 19th, 1925.

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed booklet, which deals with the Canadian Postal Service in its various phases, has been issued with the object of developing closer contact between the Post Office and its various patrons, in the hope that increased mutual benefit will result.

Yours sincerely,

W. E. LEMON,  
POSTMASTER.

Canada Post Office Dept.

Governments  
Publications



*The*  
**POST OFFICE**  
CANADA'S BIGGEST BUSINESS

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12,400 PLACES OF BUSINESS  
9,000,000 CUSTOMER-SHAREHOLDERS

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Published by Authority of the Postmaster General  
HON. CHARLES MURPHY, B.A., K.C., LL.D., M.P.  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT - OTTAWA, CANADA

## PROGRESS OF THE CANADIAN POST OFFICE

THE people of Canada who supply the money required for the government of the country are seldom told how the several departments of the Government are administered. It is true that statistics are issued and blue books are published, but these do not reach the general public. Because of this well-known fact and in order to stimulate a healthy public interest in the activities and operations of all branches of the Dominion Government, it has been thought desirable to present to the Canadian people a brief record of the administration of the Post Office Department in convenient form for reference. Hence the reason for publishing this booklet.

The propriety of choosing the Post Office Department for the purpose mentioned is obvious as it is pre-eminently the Department which serves all the people of Canada.

The Department of Agriculture serves the farmers of the country; the Department of Marine and Fisheries looks after the needs of the mariners and fishermen; the Railway Department deals primarily with railroad matters; the Justice Department is of special interest to members of the Judiciary and of the Bar; and so on with other Departments in their respective spheres. But every man, woman and child in Canada is directly interested in the Post Office Department.

## WHAT THE POST OFFICE DOES FOR YOU

It enters into every phase of your daily life:

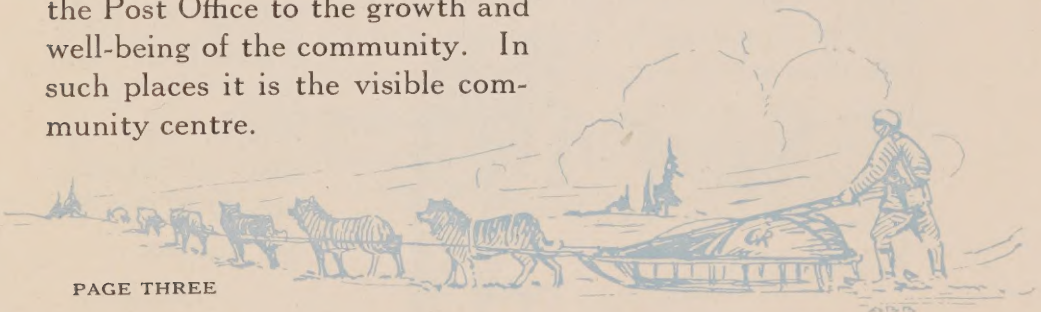
- (1) It carries your letters
- (2) It transmits your money
- (3) It encourages thrift by means of the Post Office Savings Bank
- (4) It takes care of your old age in co-operation with the Government Annuities Branch of the Labour Department.

## PIONEER WORK

The Post Office opens up new territory in advance of the railroads. As soon as a trail is blazed and settlers break land for a new home in the wilderness, the Post Office links up the new community with the other parts of the Dominion. The cost of this new service may exceed many fold the revenue obtained, but, viewed from the standpoint of nation building, it is good business. It will thus be seen that the Post Office accomplishes many things for which credit cannot be taken on its balance sheet.

## COMMUNITY CENTRE

Anyone familiar with the smaller towns and villages of the Dominion will be impressed with the importance of the Post Office to the growth and well-being of the community. In such places it is the visible community centre.



## DEPENDABLE SERVICE

Although not exempt from delays generally ascribed to "acts of God and the King's enemies," there is no other business in the country which keeps to its schedules more closely than does the postal service.

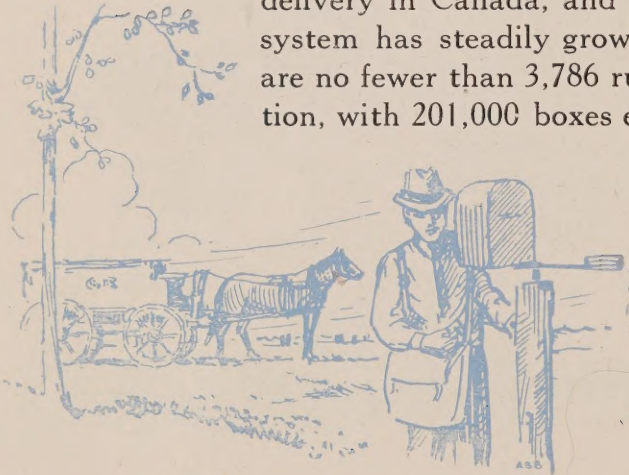
## RURAL MAIL DELIVERY

For the purpose of providing the residents in rural districts with improved postal facilities the Postmaster General in 1908 took up the question of inaugurating a system of rural mail routes throughout the country modelled upon those adopted in the United States. After careful consideration the first rural mail delivery route was inaugurated in Canada on the 10th October, 1908, on which date 40 boxes were erected along the mail route between Ancaster and Hamilton.

By the end of the first year the success of the experiment was assured, there being no fewer than 175 routes in actual operation, with a total number of 3,297 boxes.

At first rural mail delivery was limited to existing stage routes, but owing to an ever-increasing demand throughout the Dominion a decision was reached in 1911 to extend the service to residents on other roads as well. This was the opening of a new era with regard to rural delivery in Canada, and since that date the system has steadily grown until today there are no fewer than 3,786 rural routes in operation, with 201,000 boxes erected. The actual

mileage of roads travelled each year is over 74,000, and the cost is approximately \$2,750,000 per annum.



Principal features:—

Improves postal facilities.

Increases distribution of newspapers and thus has an obvious educational value.

Brings rural districts into closer touch with centres of population.

Has a tendency to improve the condition of the highways.

## SAFETY

It is an axiom in the postal service that whatever is entrusted to the mails should be protected from loss or damage. Cases of loss, damage or misdirection are very few when compared with the hundreds of millions of articles carried. Attention may be directed to a few of the more recent methods adopted to ensure the safety of mail matter.

## PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS

*Registration.*—The sender of a registered letter may now be indemnified up to \$100 in the case of the loss, rifling or damage of a registered article in course of post, when the article is posted in Canada for delivery in this country.

*Insurance.*—The same principle has recently been extended to cover parcels, so that on the payment of a small fee a parcel may be insured up to \$100 against loss, rifling or damage while in the custody of the postal service. The growing popularity of this new system is shown by the fact that although it has been in operation only since February, 1922, there were 3,000,000 parcels insured during the last year.

## TRANSMISSION OF MONEY

It is not necessary to dwell on the absolute safety and security of a Post Office Money Order or Postal Note. Recent years have witnessed a great increase in the volume of this business, as evidenced by the following figures:

### POSTAL NOTES

Issued in 1921		Issued in 1924	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount
5,679,374	\$11,827,896	6,219,632	\$13,923,824

### MONEY ORDERS

Issued and paid in 1921		Issued and paid in 1924	
19,111,661	\$270,508,121	25,868,000	\$323,000,000

The latter increase is due in part to a more convenient form of Post Office money order which was recently introduced. At the same time, the use of special paper and a protective margin renders the form proof against the wiles of dishonest people.

### C.O.D. SYSTEM

The first C.O.D. parcel sent by post in Canada was mailed on the first of October, 1922, by members of the Dominion Postal Conference then in session at Ottawa to the Honourable Charles Murphy, Postmaster General. Since that time the service has been continually increasing, the total number of parcels sent under this system now amounting to 1,800,000. The C.O.D. service appealed

instantly to retailers, and its benefits were also soon appreciated by farmers and others, whom it enables to secure repairs for small broken parts of machinery without delay. The charges for this service are reasonable, the main object being to increase the utility of the Post Office.

## POST OFFICE PROMOTES THRIFT

The Post Office holds on deposit close upon \$25,000,000 of the people's savings. The undoubted security of the Post Office Savings Bank has been one of the chief factors in maintaining this large balance.

## MONEY ON DEMAND

An arrangement came into effect in 1924 whereby depositors may secure on demand up to \$25.00 out of their accounts without waiting for an application to go to Ottawa and back. This "money-on-demand" regulation met with the immediate approval of the public.

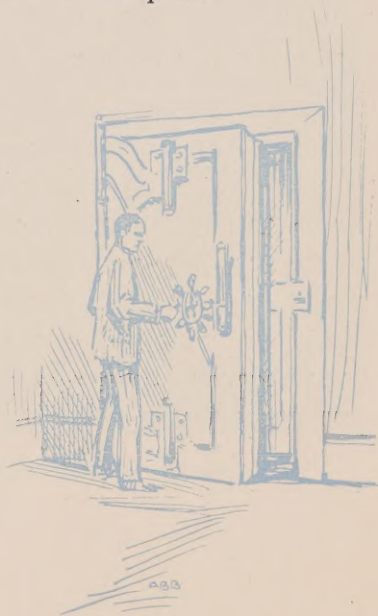
## SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

1921-22

Number	Amount
51,333	\$3,499,338

1924-25

Number	Amount
66,296	\$4,089,058



## IMPROVEMENTS IN POSTAL FACILITIES

An intensive study has been made in Canada, United States and other countries, of means and methods to speed up the Postal service. Post Office officials have whenever possible investigated these on the spot.

*Metered Mails.*—The Postage Meter was introduced to the Canadian business man in 1923. This ingenious machine eliminates loss and wastage, and enables large business firms to have their mail stamped, cancelled and sorted before it reaches the Post Office. The use of the Postage Meter saves time and money both for the Post Office and the public.

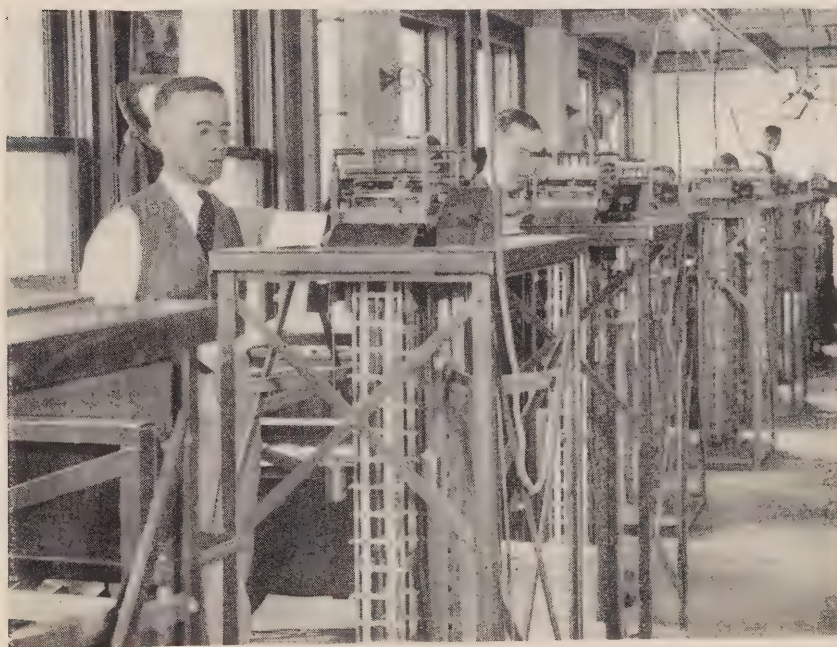
*Christmas Parcels and the Cash Registers.*—What the Postage Meter has accomplished in regard to the handling of letters, the use of the cash register is accomplishing in the case of parcels.

While the Christmas parcel is to the general public an expression of sentiment and good cheer, to the Post Office it presents a problem when there is much to do and little time to do it. The Post Office has, by the use of mechanical devices, solved the problem. Weighing, computing and affixing postage and depositing parcels in the box are now things of the past in so far as the patron is concerned. No matter how many parcels you have, you simply present them to the smiling Post Office employee who advises you as to the amount of postage and all you have to do is to hand him the cash, for which you are given a receipt; he does the rest. Results—less congestion, quicker service, and absence of worried looks.

*Hollerith System.*—Modern, electrically driven, mechanical sorting and auditing machines have now replaced the antiquated method of hand sortation formerly in force.

The sorting and auditing of money orders and postal notes by the old method made it impossible to keep abreast of the work.

Imagine employees day after day, week after week, laboriously checking thousands of small Money Order transactions. This was the situation in the Department before the introduction of the electrically-driven accounting and tabulating machinery. This monotonous work has been abandoned and has almost been forgotten. Employees engaged therein, have been transferred to other duties more congenial in character.



*Modern machines replace antiquated hand sortation*

*Belt Conveyors.*—The growth of business of the country, reflected nowhere more than in the postal service, has necessitated quicker handling and despatch of mails and the elimination of tardy, laborious truck movement. To effect this, mechanically-driven belt conveyors have been installed in the larger post offices, to carry mail from one portion of the office to the other—work that was formerly done by hand.

*Motor Truck Service.*—In keeping with the times, the motor truck has supplanted horse-drawn vehicles, thereby enabling collections to be made from street letter boxes more rapidly and at a considerably later hour than was formerly possible. Last minute letters are expedited and reach the office on time.



*Belt conveyors expedite handling of mail*

*Motor Cycles.*—Have you noticed the busy motor cycle labelled “Canada Post Office” winding in and out of the city traffic, and its driver clearing the contents of a letter box every two minutes—the acme of speed and efficiency in handling mail.



*The speedy motor cycle supersedes slow foot collection*



*The motor truck replaces the horse and wagon*

# MAP OF THE CITY OF TORONTO Showing Postal Districts Postal District Boundaries shown thus

Scale 2 1 1/2 MILES



L A K E

O N T A R I O

## ZONING OF CITIES

Another improvement which has recently been inaugurated is the zoning of cities. By this means the sender of a letter is enabled to speed up its delivery. A city is divided into, say, twelve postal zones, each of which is a centre from which mail is delivered. By placing the number of the zone on his letter, the sender enables a sortation to be made before the letter reaches the city to which it is addressed. It thus gets to its destination within the shortest possible space of time.

## POPULAR POSTAGE REDUCTIONS

The modest postcard has become a great instrument in getting new business for manufacturers, merchants and others. The reply postcard has been used to a greater or less extent for a number of years, but there was always the feeling that postage was thus prepaid on a large number of cards which did not come back to the senders. An adjustment of the rate on reply cards was made so as to allow for the probable non-use of some of the cards sent out. The one-half cent reply postcard was accordingly recently provided, and it is found that it has already served a large purpose in stimulating trade throughout the country.

In a further effort to meet present day business requirements, the rate on local circulars when addressed "To the Householder" has been cut in two. It was considered that the cost of the labour saved by not having to sort up the circulars should be credited to the mailers. This is but one of the many instances where the Post Office has the right to claim for its motto: "Service First".

## TWO CENT POSTAGE

It has often been asked why, in view of the progress made in the Post Office Department during recent years 2c postage has not been restored.

The answer to this question was given by the Postmaster General at the first International Postal Conference, held in Ottawa in December, 1922.

Speaking on the occasion mentioned, Honourable Mr. Murphy said:—

“There is another subject not included in the programme to which brief allusion may be made. I refer to the suggestion that the domestic rate of postage in Canada might be reduced from 3c to 2c. The fact that such a reduction was made in the United States a few years ago is often cited as a reason for similar action being taken in this country. As there seems to be an impression that the suggested reduction is a matter within the jurisdiction of the Post Office Department, it is desirable to point out that such is not the case. The increase from 2c to 3c in the Canadian domestic rate on letters was due to the Special War Revenue Act of 1915, which provided that in addition to the postage payable in the form of a postage stamp, there should be a tax of 1c imposed on every letter and post card mailed within Canada. A return to the former rate of 2c is, therefore, possible only when the special war tax of 1c is repealed. That is a matter to be determined by the Finance Department, and not by the Post Office Department. Its determination rests, of course, on considerations of revenue and policy that are within the special purview of the Finance Department. While such are the facts, the Post Office Department is both willing and eager to assist in removing the 1c war tax and restoring the 2c postage rate.”

## PARCEL POST EXTENDED

Another recent development has been the carrying of parcels by post up to 15 pounds, instead of 11 pounds

as heretofore. A large number of articles which prior to the change could not be sent at reasonable cost by any means, are now, on account of the additional 4 pounds allowed, sent regularly by parcel post.

## TRADE BENEFITED

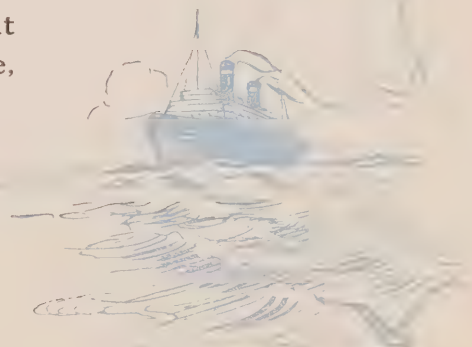
If it be true that trade follows the flag, it is equally true that trade will follow the extension of postal facilities.

It is, therefore, fair to assume that Canadian trade returns will soon show a substantial increase in business with various foreign countries with which the Post Office Department has entered into Postal Conventions.

In this connection, there have been formal Conventions entered into for the direct exchange of Post Office Money Orders with the Irish Free State, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany and China, and there has been a resumption of the same business with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Austria.

There have also been further Postal Conventions or Treaties entered into for the establishment of direct Parcel Post services with Belgium, Germany, China, Denmark, the Irish Free State, Holland and several European countries.

In addition to the foregoing, the system for the Insurance of Parcels has proved so successful that it has been extended to the United States, Great Britain, the Irish Free State, Holland, Germany, New Zealand and China. Negotiations are under way for its further extension to other countries as well.



## ANOTHER FORWARD STEP

Stamp collectors will be pleased to learn that a Philatelic Agency has been established in the Post Office Department.

The purpose of this agency is to sell postage stamps to philatelists. Every facility is granted to the public for buying such issues of old stamps as may be available for sale.

The result has been a success from a revenue-producing point of view, and it has also benefited those patrons of the post office who are interested in philately.

## POSTAL POOL

A labour condition which operated to the disadvantage of the Post Office and of certain of its employees was eliminated by the establishment of what is known as The Postal Pool.

The Postal Pool is a training ground for the Postal Service. Direct observation is given by experienced Post Office officials to the calibre of the men making up the organization which enables them to decide on the postal work for which the employees are best suited.

Formerly the Post Office Department engaged temporary help to cover holiday periods. Men were taken on in the spring and released in the fall, at a time when opportunities for temporary employment are practically nil.

By extending the annual period during which the regular employees take their vacation and combining with it the requirements for the Christmas rush, a scheme was evolved which gives all year round employment. The steadier employment produced experienced men. This benefited the public service and the men themselves, most of whom are returned soldiers.

From this training field are selected men qualified for the different classes of work called for in the Postal Service. Without it, the Department would have had to continue the old system of dropping the experienced but temporary man, from one Branch, whilst taking on an inexperienced man in another.

## EARNINGS INCREASED AND EXPENDITURE REDUCED

As compared with a deficit of \$1,567,000 in 1921 there was an average surplus in 1922, 1923 and 1924 of about \$325,000 per year. During the three years last mentioned there has also been an average reduction in the expenditure of the Post Office Department amounting to close upon \$460,000 per year.

This reduction in expenditure is all the more significant for the reason that it is the first time in 25 years that the annual expenditure of the Post Office Department has been decreased.

### A SAMPLE REDUCTION

An unbusiness-like condition that previously prevailed related to the rates charged by the railways for carrying the mails.

Upon investigation it was found that the Railways charged as much for carrying one mail bag in a baggage car as they charged for carrying two passengers with their bags in a parlour car. Through the efforts of the Postmaster General this condition was removed, new rates were established, and an immediate saving of about \$400,000 per year for the railway carriage of mails was effected for the tax-paying public of Canada.

Even with the reduction just mentioned, the Post Office Department has paid the Railways for the transportation and handling of mails more than \$25,000,000 within the past four years. The Post Office Department is, therefore, the best customer the Railways have in Canada.

## FURTHER ECONOMIES

The Canadian public has been further relieved by other savings effected in different branches of the Post Office Department.

Take the Equipment and Supply Branch, as an example. It makes all the purchases for the Postal Service of the Dominion, and, is in reality, an immense wholesale establishment.

The Estimates voted by Parliament each year for carrying on the operations of this branch have been reduced by \$50,000 per annum, and the expenditure has been kept within the amount of the reduced vote.

With increased efficiency, it has been found possible to reduce the number of employees in the Equipment and Supply Branch, and this has resulted in an annual salary saving of \$12,727.

The introduction of small-sized letter boxes produced another substantial saving.

For a number of years, the letter boxes on street corners in the residential districts of cities and towns were found to be too large, and, in consequence, the cost of manufacturing and maintaining them was indefensible from a business point of view.

A small-sized letter box has been designed to take the place of the larger and more expensive box. On each of the new boxes there is a saving of \$5.30, and when the re-placement now in progress has been completed, there will be a total saving effected of over \$30,000.

Another problem that required solution in the public interest was the large expenditure for mail bags.

It was found that no economy had been exercised in the purchase of mail bags and that great waste had been occasioned by their loss or destruction.

To meet this situation, a system of Dominion-wide checking was introduced, and a number of new depositories for the collection of mail bags not in use were established in different parts of the country.

There was an immediate and gratifying result. A saving of \$125,000 was at once effected in the purchase of mail bag equipment as compared with the average annual purchases during the preceding 5 years.

Other changes and improvements made in the Equipment and Supply Branch were the standardizing of all printed forms used in the Canadian Postal Service, the installation of a monthly system of invoicing, the Inspection of Postmen's new uniforms at the place of manufacture, and the salvaging and sale to the highest bidder of all obsolete equipment. Each of these reforms has meant a substantial saving to the Canadian taxpayer.

## SOME NEW METHODS

It is of interest to know some of the methods that were adopted to bring about the foregoing results,

In the first place, the Postmaster General, Honourable Charles Murphy, insisted that the Postal Service should be run as closely as possible upon the same lines as a great business concern. The initial step in this direction was the inauguration of a system of conferences which would co-ordinate and extend the work of the Department.



*Old time winter crossing of the St. Lawrence River at Montreal with the International Mails*

## CONFERENCES HELD

A beginning was made within the Department itself. Rules were formulated for the holding of weekly conferences by the Heads of the different Branches of the Postal Service at Ottawa, so that there might be a constant interchange of views and informed and practical discussions of postal needs as well as a speeding-up of the Outside Services of the Department whenever and wherever such was required in the public interest.

These weekly business conferences have brought about a large number of reforms of great benefit to the public. Here it is possible to cite only one—the improvement in the handling and delivery of Christmas mail.

The Conference idea was further extended by the holding of a Dominion Postal Conference at Ottawa in October, 1922. This was attended by representative Postal officials from all parts of the Dominion. Practical Postal business was discussed and improvements in postal arrangements were made. One such improvement related to the handling of registered mail matter. This alone brought about a reduction in expenditure of nearly \$50,000 per year.

Postal matters within Canada having received close attention, the Conference idea was then extended into the International field, and as a result the first Postal Conference between Canada and the United States took place at Ottawa in December, 1922. The decisions of the Conference were embodied in a new Postal Treaty.

An important financial benefit which accrued to Canada from this conference related to a reduction in the expenditure of the Canadian Postal Service of \$105,000 per annum, owing to an arrangement whereby the United States took over the cost of carrying their mails from Bridgeburg to Windsor through Canadian territory.

Closely connected with the financial benefit just mentioned, there were other savings effected through the new Postal Treaty with the United States, by reason of provisions therein that ensured closer co-operation and mutual assistance in dealing with Postal problems that affect both countries.

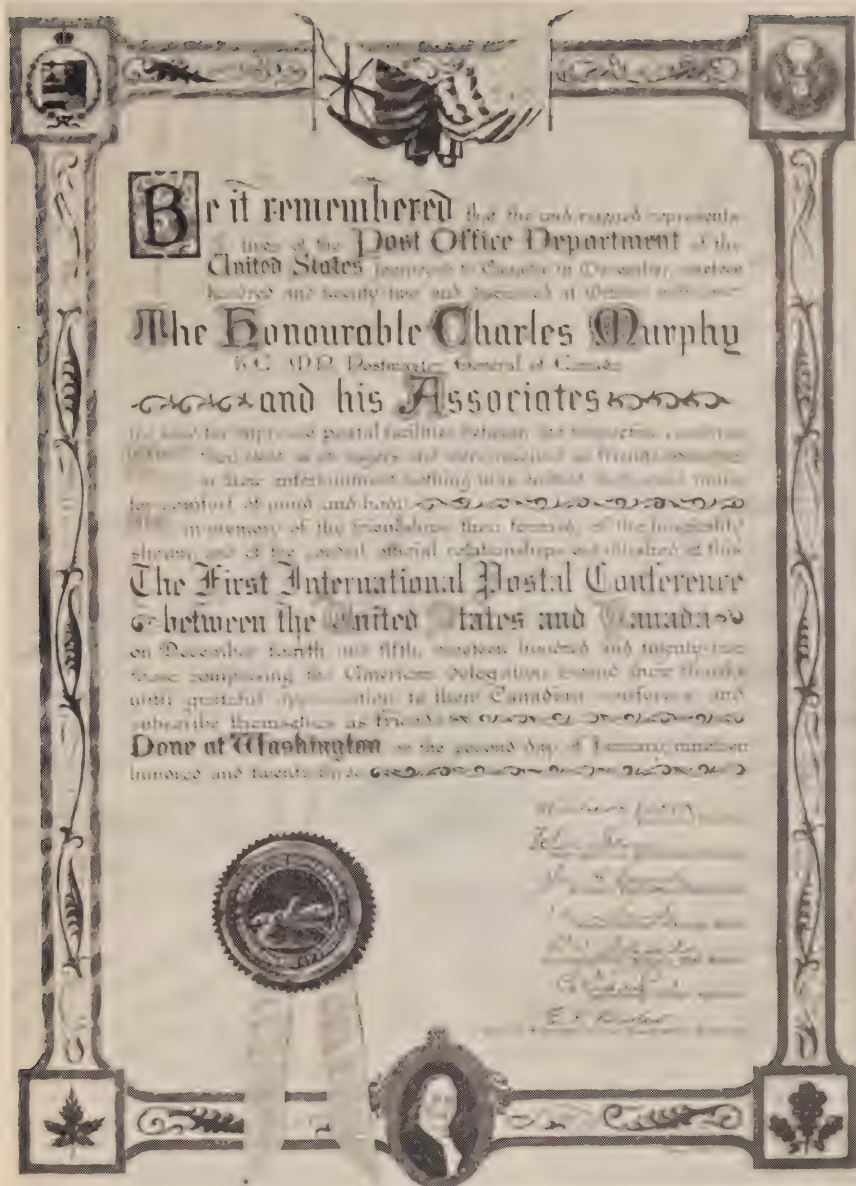
For instance, certain Railway Post Offices that formerly operated only to the International Boundary Line were, by the Treaty mentioned, authorized to extend their runs into the territory of either country. By reason of this provision, Railway Post Office routes have, for example, been extended from the International Boundary into Montreal, so as to provide more time for the advancement of the heavy volume of mails always carried from the United States into the Canadian Metropolis.

A like courtesy is extended to Canadian mails going from points in Canada to points in the United States.

Of equal importance is another provision in the same Treaty relating to the detection of crime.

The necessity for some kind of co-operation with the United States Postal Service in connection with the running down of Post Office criminals was found to be essential. It was impossible for Canadian Inspectors to carry on their work effectively across the International Boundary. The same held good for the United States Inspectors' coming into Canada. The Postal Treaty of 1922, made it possible for inspectors of each country to carry on their work in the territory of the other.

A pleasant sequel to the holding at Ottawa of the first International Postal Conference with the United States was the presentation by the Postal representatives of the latter country of a beautifully engrossed Testimonial in the following form and terms:—



**B**e it remembered that the undersigned represents  
the Post Office Department of the  
United States journeyed to Canada in December, nineteen  
hundred and twenty-two and took part in the

**The Honourable Charles Murphy**  
U.S. M.P. Postmaster General of Canada

and his Associates

the kind the improved postal facilities between the two countries, and the  
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## EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

### INFORMATION BUREAU

In February, 1922, an Information Bureau was established in the Post Office at Ottawa. It helps strangers to locate the various Departments and to expedite their business with the Dominion Government.

### POSTAL EXHIBITS

During the last three years, postal exhibits have been put on at many exhibitions and fall fairs throughout the whole Dominion. They have proved of much interest to the public and of considerable educational value. Visitors get some idea of the actual working of the post office and its problems in handling mail matter.

### POSTAL LECTURES AND FILMS

In the fall of 1923, in furtherance of this idea of postal education of the public to their own benefit, postal lectures or talks illustrated by lantern slides were instituted. These lectures are given in all parts of the country by practical post office men under the auspices of local clubs and organizations of various kinds, and in the schools. An interesting and instructive motion picture dealing with the varied operations of the postal service, has also been utilized, with good results.

### POSTERS, BLOTTERS AND CALENDARS

The Public have been further educated in postal matters by the use of posters, hand blotters and hotel desk blotters, slogans on street letter boxes and on post office motor trucks, Post Office calendars, stamped impressions on correspondence passing through the mails, postal information booklets and other leaflets distributed through



*Don't wait until the last minute!*

Early Mailing Ensures Early Handling

BY LATE POST



postal exhibits, hotels, schools, etc. Radio talks and other means have thoroughly informed patrons of the post office of the different forms of postal service provided for their convenience and better security. Furthermore, their co-operation in careful preparation of mail has been enlisted with the result that there has been a decrease of 39% in the number of articles sent to the Dead Letter office.

### HELPING THE PUBLIC

The increase in tourist traffic has led to another postal development.

Signs bearing the names of individual Post Offices have been supplied to offices situated directly on the principal highways in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and steps are now being taken to furnish these signs to offices similarly situated in New Brunswick and in other provinces.

This enables tourists and motor parties to readily locate Post Offices on main roads, without having to make inquiries as well as acquainting them with the names of the villages and small towns through which they pass. It also facilitates the making of arrangements relative to the forwarding of mail and the transaction of other Postal business.

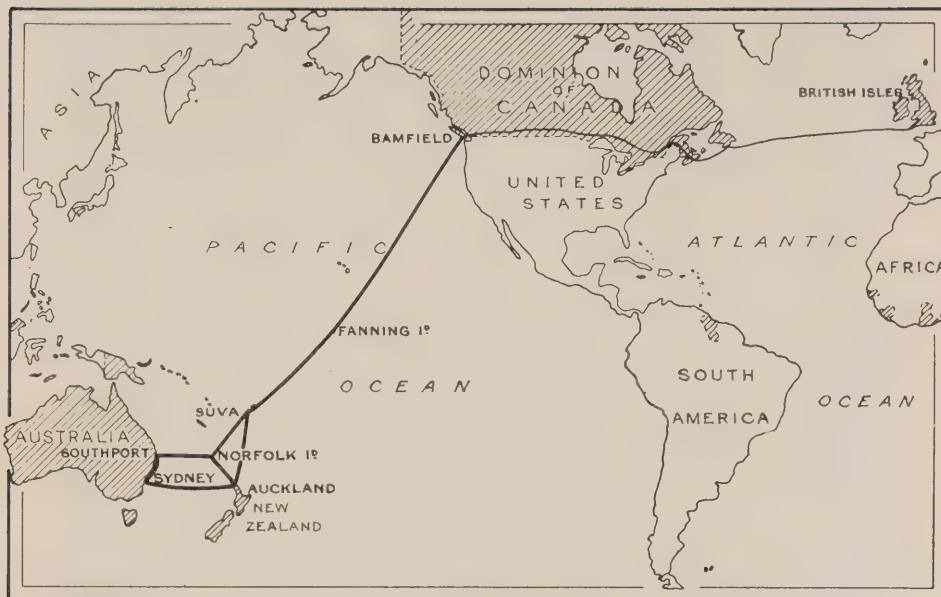




*The Post Office handles 200,000,000 lbs. of mail yearly*



*Final sorting is speeded up by careful addressing*



## THE PACIFIC CABLE

On Canada's proposal, a submarine cable was laid between Canada and Australasia in 1902. Canada, Great Britain and Australasia have each a one-third interest in this cable. The business relating to it is conducted by the Pacific Cable Board on which Canada is represented in London.

In various countries of the world, it is the practice to place cable, telegraph, wireless, and in many instances, telephone service, under the Postal administration, thus bringing under one control all services appertaining to Communication. In accordance with this international practice, Canada's interests in the Pacific Cable are administered by the Postmaster General. An Order in Council passed in September, 1909, confers the necessary authority in these terms:—

"Although all important matters relating to this question have been referred to the Postmaster General, there has not been that definiteness in placing responsibility on the Post Office Department that is desirable, and which official reference would give with respect to this Interimperial undertaking.

"The Committee, concurring in the report of the Right Honourable the President of the Council, advise that the Postmaster General be officially placed in charge of all matters arising out of Canada's interest in the Pacific Cable."

Between 1902 and 1915, Canada contributed close upon \$1,000,000 as her share of the losses incurred in the operation of the cable. Since then the cable has earned large annual profits, and at the present time has a surplus in excess of \$11,000,000 of which Canada's share is over \$3,000,000.

Congestion of traffic recently raised the question of duplicating the cable, involving the expenditure of the whole of the surplus. The Postmaster General strongly urged that prior to such duplication there should be a business-like and exhaustive investigation of the recent improvements in submarine cable construction and also in the development of the new wireless beam system. Failing such an investigation it was further urged that the surplus should not be spent in the manner proposed and that Canada should be paid her share of it. In the event of the Canadian representations being disregarded, a readjustment of Canada's relations with the Pacific Cable project will become necessary.



On representations recently made by the Postmaster General, a Canadian training school has been established in British Columbia for cable operators.

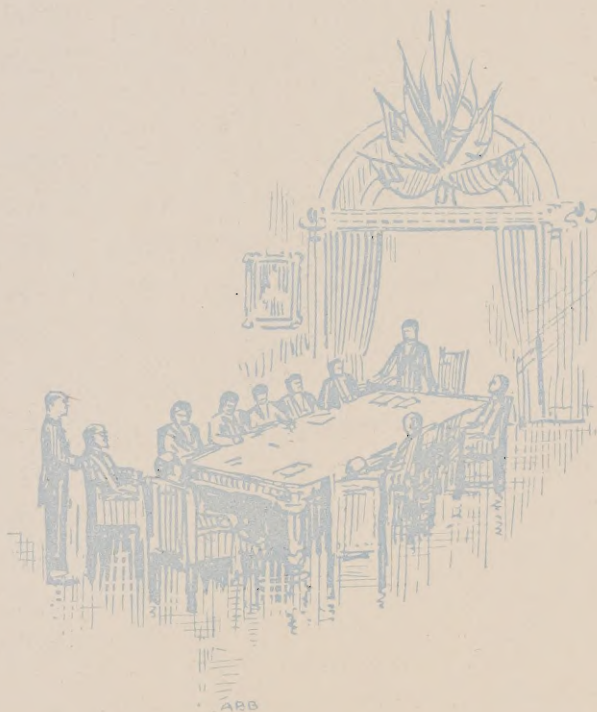
The Postmaster General has recently been successful in obtaining reductions in cable rates between Canada and Australasia.

## CANADA'S STATUS IN THE WORLD'S POSTAL UNION

Canada has recently obtained new international recognition through the efforts of the Post Office Department.

The Eighth Congress of the Universal Postal Union met in 1924 in Stockholm, Sweden, and celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of the foundation of the Postal Union, of which Canada has been a member since 1878. Sixty-eight countries, including Canada, were represented. Canada was interested particularly in her status in the Congress. Hitherto she had been granted a place in the Universal Postal Union by virtue of being a Dominion within the British Empire, but this left her in a position where her right to vote as an independent postal administration was subject to challenge whenever the status of colonies in general, of any country, came before the Congress, as it had on different occasions. At the Stockholm Congress Canada strongly urged that by virtue of her self-governing status and her recognition in the League of Nations, she should have membership in the Universal Postal Union on the same footing as any other country that is signatory to the Convention, and as a result of the resolute stand taken, Canada's proposition carried in the Congress, and brought with it similar international recognition for Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, British India and the Irish Free State.

*What is set forth in the preceding pages will convince the reader that, nationally, internationally, and in the world at large, the Post Office is steadily advancing the interests of Canada. Such will continue to be the ambition of its officials and employees.*



## THE PLACE OF THE POST OFFICE IN THE BUSINESS LIFE OF THE DOMINION

### APPROXIMATE FIGURES FROM THE RECORDS OF ONE YEAR'S TRANSACTIONS

Post Offices in operation.....	12,400
Money Order Offices.....	5,600
Mail Routes.....	12,700
Rural Delivery Boxes.....	201,000
Street Letter Boxes and Receptacles...	8,700
Miles of Railways Used.....	37,000
Number of Money Orders issued.....	13,400,000
Number of Postal Notes issued.....	6,219,000
Canadian Orders issued on Great Britain	540,000
British Orders issued on Canada.....	51,000
Canadian Orders issued on United States	1,120,000
United States Orders issued on Canada	760,000
Letters and Post Cards carried.....	575,000,000
Letters Registered.....	10,500,000
Newspapers carried.....	350,000,000
Parcels carried.....	40,000,000
Parcels insured.....	3,000,000
Parcels sent C.O.D.....	850,000
Circulars, etc., carried.....	400,000,000



